

The Effect of Imports on the National Security



**Investigations Conducted Under the Authority of Section 232
of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as Amended (19 USC 1862)**

OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL RESOURCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

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National Security Investigation per Section 232, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended

A. Purpose of an Investigation

An import impact investigation is conducted to determine the effect of the import of any article, good or commodity on the national security. An investigation includes examination of the effects of imports on all phases of U.S. productive capacity necessary to meet a selected emergency scenario, as well as other factors related to national security.

Based on this report, the Secretary of Commerce will present the findings and recommendation to the President, who will determine what action, if any, is necessary to adjust the import of these products so that they do not threaten the national security.

B. Legal Authority

1. The Law

Under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 USC 1862) the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and other appropriate agencies, has the responsibility to conduct an investigation to determine the effect on the national security of imports of any article which may be the subject of a specific request by the head of any department or agency, by request of an interested party, or upon his own motion.

This function was transferred to the Secretary of Commerce from the Secretary of Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979 (44 FR 69273) and as provided by Executive Order 12188 of January 2, 1980. The effective date of the transfer was January 2, 1980.

2. The Regulations

To properly administer the responsibilities under the statute, regulations were promulgated prescribing procedures to be followed by the Department of Commerce to commence and conduct an investigation to determine the effect on the national security of the imports of any article. These regulations are found in Title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 359, "Effects of Imported Articles on the National Security."

The regulations include requirements for the initiation of the investigation, the criteria for determining the effects of imports of the article on the national security, guidance to applicants as to the filing and content of requests and applications for investigations, the conduct of an investigation, the Secretary's report to the President, and the public availability of the record of the investigation.

C. Critical Factors of an Investigation

The regulations require that certain criteria be used to determine the effect of imports on the national security. They include:

- (a) requirements of the direct defense, indirect defense and essential civilian sectors;
- (b) domestic production needed for projected national defense needs;

(c) capacity of domestic industries to meet projected national defense needs;

(d) existing and anticipated availability of labor (skilled and unskilled), raw materials, products, production equipment and facilities, and other supplies and services essential to the national defense;

(e) growth requirements of domestic industries to meet national defense requirements;

(f) quantity, quality and availability of imports;

(g) impact of foreign competition on the economic welfare of the essential domestic industry;

(h) serious effects of imports on the possible displacement of domestic products, unemployment, decrease in revenues to the government, loss of investments, loss of specialized skills and loss of productive capacity;

(i) any other relevant factors that may weaken our national economy; and

(j) other factors relevant to national security in light of the peculiarities of each case.

Further, each criterion is applied within the limits of a selected scenario approved by the National Security Council. Details of the emergency mobilization levels established by the scenario (classified) provide the Secretary of Commerce with specific industry requirements based on industrial data acquired by other agencies.

In addition, the total impact of the proposed action or inaction must be investigated. This includes foreign policy considerations, international trade policy, and procurement agreements.

Finally, it should be understood that the purpose of a Section 232 investigation is to safeguard the security of the nation, not the economic welfare of a company or an industry, except as that welfare may affect the national security.

D. Conduct of an Investigation

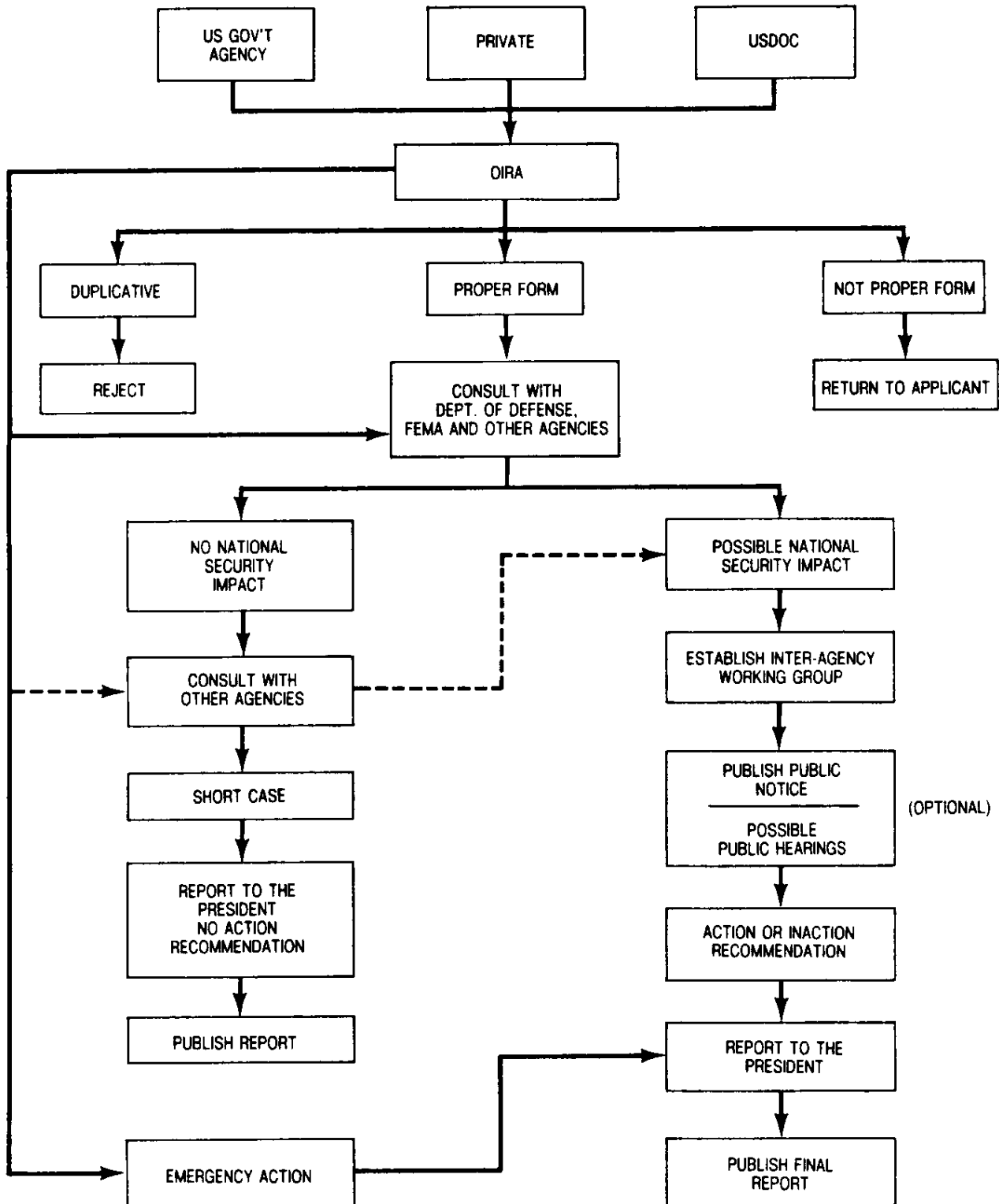
When an application to request an investigation is received by the Department of Commerce from another agency or department, or from an interested party, the regulations (15 CFR 359) require that the Department shall consult with the Department of Defense and other appropriate officers of the U.S. to determine the effect on the national security of the imports of the article in question. The Department may afford the public an opportunity to comment and present information and advice relevant to the application, if appropriate.

From that point forward, the Department will convene an interagency panel for detailed consultations and prepare a report to the President following the guidelines in the regulations and the statutes. A final report will be published in the *Federal Register* upon disposition of each request for an investigation.

A flow chart outlining the steps to be followed in the investigation is presented below.

**U.S. Department of Commerce
Industrial Resource Administration
Resource Assessment Division**

**SECTION 232 - ACTION FLOW-CHART
REQUEST FOR AN INVESTIGATION BY:**



**Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Section 232,
as amended (Title 19, U.S. Code)**

§ 1862. Safeguarding national security

**Prohibition on decrease or elimination of duties or other import restrictions
if such reduction or elimination would threaten to impair
national security**

(a) No action shall be taken pursuant to section 1821(a) of this title or pursuant to section 1351 of this title to decrease or eliminate the duty or other import restriction on any article if the President determines that such reduction or elimination would threaten to impair the national security.

**Investigations by Secretary of Commerce to determine effects on national
security of imports of articles; hearings; report to
President; adjustment of imports**

(b) Upon request of the head of any department or agency, upon application of an interested party, or upon his own motion, the Secretary of the Commerce (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall immediately make an appropriate investigation, in the course of which he shall seek information and advice from, and shall consult with, the Secretary of Defense and other appropriate officers of the United States, to determine the effects on the national security of imports of the article which is the subject of such request, application, or motion. The Secretary shall, if it is appropriate and after reasonable notice, hold public hearings or otherwise afford interested parties an opportunity to present information and advice relevant to such investigation. The Secretary shall report the findings of his investigation under this subsection with respect to the effect of the importation of such article in such quantities or under such circumstances upon the national security and, based on such findings, his recommendation for action or inaction under this section to the President within one year after receiving an application from an interested party or otherwise beginning an investigation under this subsection. If the Secretary finds that such article is being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security, he shall so advise the President and the President shall take such action, and for such time, as he deems necessary to adjust the imports of such article and its derivatives so that such imports will not threaten to impair the national security, unless the President determines that the article is not being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security.

**Domestic production for national defense; impact of foreign
competition on economic welfare of domestic industries**

(c) For the purposes of this section, the Secretary and the President shall, in the light of the requirements of national security and without excluding other relevant factors, give consideration to domestic production needed for projected national defense requirements, the capacity of domestic industries to meet such requirements, existing and anticipated availabilities of the human resources, products, raw materials, and other supplies and services essential to the national defense, the requirements of growth of such industries and such supplies and services including the investment,

exploration, and development necessary to assure such growth, and the importation of goods in terms of their quantities, availabilities, character, and use as those affect such industries and the capacity of the United States to meet national security requirements. In the administration of this section, the Secretary and the President shall further recognize the close relation of the economic welfare of the Nation to our national security, and shall take into consideration the impact of foreign competition on the economic welfare of individual domestic industries; and any substantial unemployment, decrease in revenues of government, loss of skills or investment, or other serious effects resulting from the displacement of any domestic products by excessive imports shall be considered, without excluding other factors, in determining whether such weakening of our internal economy may impair the national security.

Report on investigations by Secretary of Commerce; regulations

(d) A report shall be made and published upon the disposition of each request, application, or motion under subsection (b) of this section. The Secretary shall publish procedural regulations to give effect to the authority conferred on him by subsection (b) of this section.

**Congressional disapproval of Presidential adjustment
of imports of petroleum or petroleum products;
disapproval resolution**

(e)(1) An action taken by the President under subsection (b) of this section to adjust imports of petroleum or petroleum products shall cease to have force and effect upon the enactment of a disapproval resolution, provided for in paragraph (2), relating to that action.

(2)(A) This paragraph is enacted by the Congress—

(i) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedures to be followed in that House in the case of disapproval resolutions and such procedures supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(ii) with the full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as any other rule of that House.

(B) For purposes of this subsection, the term "disapproval resolution" means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That the Congress disapproves the action taken under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 with respect to petroleum imports under _____ dated _____", the first blank space being filled with the number of the proclamation, Executive order, or other Executive act issued under the authority of subsection (b) of this section for purposes of adjusting imports of petroleum or petroleum products and the second blank being filled with the appropriate date.

(C)(i) All disapproval resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and all disapproval resolutions introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Finance.

(ii) No amendment to a disapproval resolution shall be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate, and no motion to suspend the application of this clause shall be in order in either House

nor shall it be in order in either House for the Presiding Officer to entertain a request to suspend the application of this clause by unanimous consent.

Pub.L. 87-794, Title II, § 232, Oct. 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 877; Pub.L. 93-618, Title I, § 127(d), Jan. 3, 1975, 88 Stat. 1993; 1979 Reorg. Plan. No. 3, § 5(a)(1)(B), eff. Jan. 2, 1980, 44 F.R. 69274, 93 Stat. 1381; Pub.L. 96-223, § 402, Apr. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 301.

Historical Note

References in Text. Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, referred to in subsec. (e), is this section.

Codification. Provision of subsec. (b) of this section which required the Secretary to consult with the Secretary of Commerce in the course of an investigation was omitted in view of the transfer of all functions under this section to the Secretary of Commerce. See Transfer of Functions note set out below.

1969 Amendment. Subsec. (e). Pub.L. 96-223 added subsec. (e).

1975 Amendment. Subsec. (b). Pub.L. 93-618, § 127(d)(1) to (3), substituted "Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary') for "Director of the Office of Emergency Planning (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Director')", substituted "advice from, and shall consult with, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, and other appropriate officers of the United States" for "advice from other appropriate departments and agencies", inserted provision for public hearings by the Secretary as part of his investigation, added requirement that the Secretary report to the President when he recommends inaction in the same way that a report to the President is required

when he recommends action under this section, and placed a 1-year time limit on the Secretary's investigation before making his recommendations to the President.

Subsec. (c). Pub.L. 93-618, § 127(d)(4), substituted "Secretary" for "Director" in two places.

Subsec. (d). Pub.L. 93-618, § 127(d)(4), substituted "Secretary" for "Director".

Transfer of Functions. "Secretary of Commerce" was substituted for "Secretary of the Treasury" in subsec. (b), in view of the transfer of all functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under this section to the Secretary of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1975, § 5(a)(1)(B), 44 F.R. 69274, 93 Stat. 1381, eff. Jan. 2, 1980, as provided by section 1-107(a) of Ex. Ord. No. 12188, Jan. 2, 1980, 45 F.R. 993, set out as notes under section 2171 of this title.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 87-794, see 1962 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 3110. See, also, Pub.L. 93-618, 1974 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 7186; Pub. L. 96-223, 1980 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 7186.

SECTION 232 REGULATIONS

Chapter III—International Trade Administration

§ 359.4

15 C.F.R § 359 (1982)

PART 359—EFFECT OF IMPORTED ARTICLES ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 232 Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (Pub. L. 93-618, 88 Stat. 1993, 19 U.S.C. 1862); Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1979 (44 FR 69273, Dec. 3, 1979); Exec. Ord. 12188 of Jan. 2, 1980 (45 FR 989, Jan. 4, 1980); Dept. of Commerce Org. Ord. No. 10-3 (45 FR 6141, Jan. 25, 1980); and International Trade Admin. Organization and Function Order No. 41-1 (45 FR 11862, Feb. 22, 1980).

SOURCE: 47 FR 14692, April 6, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 359.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

"Department" means the United States Department of Commerce and includes the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary's designees.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary's designees.

"Applicant" means the person or entity submitting a request or application for an investigation pursuant to this part.

§ 359.2 Purpose.

These regulations set forth the procedures by which the Department shall commence and conduct an investigation to determine the effect on the national security of the imports of any article. Based on this investigation, the Secretary shall make a report and recommendation to the President for action or inaction regarding an adjustment of the imports of the article.

§ 359.3 Commencing an investigation.

Upon request of the head of any government department or agency, upon application of an interested party, or upon motion of the Secretary, the Department shall immediately conduct an investigation to determine the effect on the national security of the imports of any article.

§ 359.4 Criteria for determining effect of imports on the national security.

(a) To determine the effect on the national security of the imports of the article under investigation, the Department shall consider the quantity of the article in question or other circumstances related to its import. With regard for the requirements of national security, the Department shall also consider the following:

(1) Domestic production needed for projected national defense requirements;

(2) The capacity of domestic industries to meet projected national defense requirements;

(3) The existing and anticipated availabilities of human resources, products, raw materials, production equipment and facilities, and other supplies and services essential to the national defense;

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(4) The growth requirements of domestic industries to meet national defense requirements and the supplies and services including the investment, exploration and development necessary to assure such growth; and

(5) Any other relevant factors.

(b) In recognition of the close relation between the strength of our national economy and the capacity of the United States to meet national security requirements, the Department shall also, with regard for the quantity, availability, character and uses of the imported article under investigation, consider the following:

(1) The impact of foreign competition on the economic welfare of any domestic industry essential to our national security;

(2) The displacement of any domestic products causing substantial unemployment, decrease in the revenues of government, loss of investment or specialized skills and productive capacity, or other serious effects; and

(3) Any other relevant factors that are causing or will cause a weakening of our national economy.

§ 359.5 Request or application for an investigation.

(a) A request or application for an investigation shall be in writing. The original and 12 copies shall be filed with the Director, Office of Industrial Resource Administration, Room 3876, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

(b) When a request, application or motion is under investigation, or when an investigation has been completed pursuant to § 359.10 of this part, any subsequently filed request or application concerning imports of the same or related article that does not raise new or different issues may be either consolidated with the investigation in progress as provided in § 359.7(e) of this part, or rejected. In either event, an explanation for taking such action shall be promptly given to the applicant. If the request or application is rejected, it will not be returned unless requested by the applicant.

(c) Requests or applications shall describe how the quantity, availability, character, and uses of a particular imported article, or other circumstances

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related to its import, effect the national security, and shall contain the following information to the fullest extent possible:

(1) Identification of the applicant;

(2) A precise description of the article;

(3) Description of the domestic industry affected, including pertinent information regarding companies and their plants, locations, capacity and current output of the industry;

(4) Pertinent statistics on imports and domestic production showing the quantities and values of the article;

(5) Nature, sources, and degree of the competition created by imports of the article;

(6) The effect that imports of the article may have upon the restoration of domestic production capacity in the event of national emergency;

(7) Employment and special skills involved in the domestic production of the article;

(8) Extent to which the national economy, employment, investment, specialized skills, and productive capacity is or will be adversely affected;

(9) Revenues of Federal, State, or local Governments which are or may be adversely affected;

(10) National security supporting uses of the article including data on applicable contracts or sub-contracts, both past and current; and

(11) Any other information or advice relevant and material to the subject matter of the investigation.

(d) Statistical material presented should be, if possible, on a calendar-year basis for sufficient periods of time to indicate trends. Monthly or quarterly data for the latest complete years should be included as well as any other breakdowns which may be pertinent to show seasonal or short-term factors.

§ 359.6 Confidential information.

(a) Any information or material which the applicant or any other party desires to submit in confidence at any stage of the investigation that would disclose national security classified information or business confidential information (trade secrets, commercial or financial information, or

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any other information considered sensitive or privileged), shall be submitted on separate sheets with the clear legend "National Security Classified" or "Business Confidential," as appropriate, marked at the top of each sheet. Any information or material submitted that is identified as national security classified must be accompanied at the time of filing by a statement indicating the degree of classification, the authority for the classification, and the identity of the classifying entity. By submitting information or material identified as business confidential, the applicant or other party represents that the information is exempted from public disclosure, either by the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552 et seq.) or by some other specific statutory exemption. Any request for business confidential treatment must be accompanied at the time of filing by a statement justifying non-disclosure and referring to the specific legal authority claimed.

(b) The Department may refuse to accept as business confidential any information or material it considers not intended to be protected under the legal authority claimed by the applicant, or under other applicable legal authority. Any such information or material so refused shall be promptly returned to the submitter and will not be considered. However, such information or material may be resubmitted as non-confidential in which case it will be made part of the public record.

§ 359.7 Conduct of an investigation.

(a) If the Department determines that it is appropriate to afford interested parties an opportunity to present information and advice relevant and material to an investigation, a public notice shall be published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* soliciting from any interested party written comments, opinions, data, information or advice relative to the investigation. This material shall be submitted as directed within a reasonable time period to be specified in the notice. All material shall be submitted with 6 copies. In addition, public hearings may be held pursuant to § 359.8 of this part.

(b) All requests and applications filed and all materials submitted by interested

parties, except information or material that is classified or determined to be confidential as provided in § 359.6 of this part, will be available for public inspection and copying in the International Trade Administration Freedom of Information Records Inspection Facility, Room 3102, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, in accordance with regulations published in Part 4 of Title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(c) Further information may be requested by the Department from other sources through the use of questionnaires, correspondence, or other appropriate means.

(d) The Department shall, as part of an investigation, seek information and advice from, and consult with, the Secretary of Defense and any other appropriate officers of the United States or their designees, as shall be determined. Communications received from agencies of the U.S. Government or foreign governments will not be made available for public inspection. The Department may also seek assistance in the conduct of an investigation from other agencies of the United States, as shall be necessary.

(e) Any request or application that is filed while an investigation is in progress, concerning imports of the same or related article and raising similar issues, may be consolidated with the request, application or motion that initiated the investigation.

§ 359.8 Public hearings.

(a) If it is deemed appropriate by the Department, public hearings may be held to elicit further information.

(1) A notice of hearing shall be published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* describing the date, time, place, the subject matter of each hearing and any other information relevant to the conduct of the hearing. The name of a person to contact for additional information or to request time to speak at the hearing shall also be included. Public hearings may be held in more than one location.

(2) Hearings shall be open to the public unless national security classified information will be presented. In that event the presiding officer at the hearing shall close the hearing, as nec-

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essary, to all persons not having appropriate security clearances or not otherwise authorized to have access to such information. If it is known in sufficient time prior to the hearing that national security classified information will be presented, the notice of hearing published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** shall state that national security classified information will be presented and that the hearing will be open only to those persons having appropriate security clearances or otherwise specifically authorized to have access to such information.

(b) Hearings shall be conducted as follows:

(1) The Department shall appoint the presiding officer:

(2) The presiding officer shall determine all procedural matters during the hearing;

(3) Interested parties may appear, either in person or by representation, and produce oral or written information relevant and material to the subject matter of the investigation;

(4) Hearings will be fact-finding proceedings without formal pleadings or adverse parties. Formal rules of evidence will not apply;

(5) After a witness has testified, the presiding officer may question the witness. Questions submitted to the presiding officer in writing by any interested party may, at the discretion of the presiding officer, be posed to the witness. No cross examination of any witness by a party shall be allowed.

(6) Each hearing will be stenographically reported. Transcripts of the hearing, excluding any national security classified information, may be purchased from the Department at actual cost of duplication, and will be available for public inspection in the International Trade Administration, Freedom of Information Records Inspection

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Facility, Room 3102, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

§ 359.9 Emergency action.

In emergency situations, or when in the judgment of the Department, national security interests require it, the Department may vary or dispense with any or all of the procedures set forth in § 359.7 of this part.

§ 359.10 Report of an investigation and recommendation.

(a) When an investigation conducted pursuant to this part is completed, a report of the investigation shall be promptly prepared. The report shall be organized in several sections, if necessary. One section shall contain all information and material that is not classified or confidential as provided in § 359.6 of this part. Another section shall contain all national security classified information and material. A third section shall contain all business confidential information and material.

(b) The Secretary shall report to the President the findings of the investigation and a recommendation for action or inaction within one year after receiving a request or application or otherwise beginning an investigation pursuant to this part.

(c) The report, excluding the sections containing national security classified and business confidential information and material, shall be published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** upon the disposition of each request, application, or motion made pursuant to this part. Copies of the published report will then be available for public inspection and copying in the International Trade Administration, Freedom of Information Records Inspection Facility, Room 3102, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

**SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED UNDER SECTION 232
OF THE TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962,
1962-1983**

Administering Authority: Director of Office of Emergency Planning/Preparedness, 1962-1973

Industry	Initiator	Date of Action & Status	Federal Register Reference
Manganese and Chromium Ferroalloys and Electrolytic Manganese and Chromium Metals	Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., Washington, D.C.	Petition filed May 20, 1963. Report on investigation made public July 17, 1964. Concluded that imports did not threaten to impair the national security.	29 FR 11484 August 8, 1964
Tungsten Mill Products	General Electric Co., Nela Park Cleveland, Ohio	Petition filed January 2, 1964. Report on investigation made public September 23, 1965. Concluded that imports did not threaten to impair the national security.	30 FR 12433 September 29, 1965
Anti-Friction Bearings and Parts	Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Assoc., New York, New York	Petition filed October 16, 1964. Investigation terminated on November 2, 1966, at petitioner's request.	29 FR 14553 October 23, 1964 —— 31 FR 14470 November 10, 1966
Watches, Movements and Parts	Presidential Request	Initiated April 2, 1965. Report on investigation made public on January 11, 1967. Concluded that imports did not threaten to impair the national security.	30 FR 4598 April 8, 1965 —— 32 FR 588 January 18, 1967
Chromium, Manganese and Silicon Ferroalloys and Refined Metals	Committee of Producers of Ferroalloys and Related Products	Petition filed May 24, 1968. Report on investigation made public on August 14, 1970. Concluded that imports did not threaten to impair the national security.	33 FR 8518 June 8, 1968 —— 35 FR 13037 August 15, 1970
Miniature and Instrument Precision Ball Bearings	Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association, New York, New York	Petition filed January 31, 1969. Report on investigation made public on May 5, 1971. Concluded that imports did not threaten to impair the national security.	34 FR 2162 February 13, 1969 —— 34 FR 7884 May 17, 1969 —— 36 FR 8537 May 7, 1971

Industry	Initiator	Date of Action & Status	Federal Register Reference
EHV Power Circuit Breakers and EHV Power Transformers and Reactors	General Electric Co., New York, New York	Petition filed August 7, 1972. Report on investigation made public May 25, 1973. Concluded that imports did not threaten to impair the national security.	37 FR 16635 August 17, 1972 — 38 FR 14442 June 1, 1973

Administering Authority: Secretary of the Treasury, 1973 – 1980
Authority Transferred by Executive Order 11725, dated 6/27/73. See also Pub. L 93-618, 1/3/75

Oil (includes crude oil, crude oil derivatives and products and related products derived from natural gas and coal tar)	Secretary of the Treasury	Report on investigation made public January 24, 1975. Concluded that imports threatened to impair the national security. The President imposed a new system of supplemental fees on oil imports. The fee was subsequently reduced to zero.	Presidential Proclamation 4341 of January 23, 1975 — 40 FR 4457 January 30, 1975
Nuts, Bolts, and Large Screws of Iron or Steel (Except Mine Roof Bolts)	Presidential Directive	President directed the initiation of investigation on February 10, 1978. Report on investigation made public November 1, 1978. Concluded that imports did not threaten to impair the national security.	43 FR 8322 March 1, 1978 — 43 FR 51745 November 6, 1978
Oil (includes crude oil, crude oil derivatives and products, and related products derived from natural gas and coal tar)	Secretary of the Treasury	Investigation initiated on March 15, 1978. Report on investigation made public on March 21, 1979. Concluded that imports threatened to impair the national security. Several actions were recommended. None taken.	44 FR 7264 February 6, 1979 — 44 FR 18818 March 29, 1979

Administering Authority: Secretary of Commerce, 1980 to Present
Authority Transferred by Executive Order 12188, 1/2/80

Glass-Lined Chemical Processing Equipment	Ceramic Coating Company, Newport, KY	Petition filed March 13, 1981. Report on investigation made public on March 18, 1982. Concluded that imports did not threaten to impair the national security.	46 FR 45977 September 16, 1981 — 47 FR 11746 March 18, 1982
Chromium, Manganese and Silicon Ferrous Alloys and Related Materials	The Ferrous Alloys Association, Washington, D.C.	Petition filed August 18, 1981. Report submitted to the President in August, 1982. President announced that he would further assess the impact on ferrous alloy imports on the national security following a review of the	46 FR 49927 October 8, 1981 — U.S. Dept. of Commerce News (press release) ITA 82-164, 12/3/83

Industry	Initiator	Date of Action & Status	Federal Register Reference
Chromium, Manganese and Silicon Ferroalloys and Related Materials — Con't.		Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) as applied to certain ferroalloy imports. He also ordered the initiation of a program to upgrade the stockpile to ferroalloy (high carbon ferromanganese and high carbon ferrochromium) form.	
Crude Oil from Libya	Presidential Request	In March 1982 the Secretary reported that the 1979 finding of the Treasury Department's 232 study on oil was still valid: that imports threatened to impair the national security. The President embargoed crude oil produced in Libya.	Presidential Proclamation 4907 of March 10, 1982 — 47 FR 10507 March 11, 1982
Nuts, Bolts, and Large Screws of Iron or Steel (Except Mine Roof Bolts)	Secretary of Defense	Request filed February 11, 1982. Report on investigation made public February 25, 1983. Concluded that imports did not threaten to impair the national security.	47 FR 13546 March 31, 1982 — 48 FR 8842 March 2, 1983
Metal-Cutting and Metal-Forming Machine Tools	National Machine Tool Builders' Association, McLean, Virginia	Petition filed March 10, 1983. Investigation to be completed by March 14, 1984.	48 FR 15174 April 7, 1983